中值定理证明题(习题-紧密)

理论部分

题型一 基本定理的证明

例题1证明费马引理

微分中值定理(习题1)00:04:38

费马定理: 若 f(x) 在 $x = x_0$ 取得极值且 $f'(x_0)$ 存在,则必有 $f'(x_0) = 0$ (驻点)

证明: 若 $f'(x_0) > 0$ 或 $f'(x_0) < 0$ 由 $f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$ 可知, $x = x_0$ 均不是极值点,得 $f'(x_0) = 0$

例题 2 证明罗尔定理

微分中值定理(习题1)00:13:33

罗尔定理: 若 f(x) 在 [a,b] 连续, 在 (a,b) 可导, 且 f(a) = f(b) , 则 $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$ $s.t. f'(\xi) = 0$

证明: 反证: 假设 f'(x) 无零点, 那么 f'(x) 恒正或恒负, f(x) 严格单调

这与f(a) = f(b)矛盾,证毕

例题 3 证明拉格朗日中值定理

微分中值定理(习题1)00:40:44

(2009年) 拉格朗日中值定理: f(x)在 [a,b] 连续, (a,b) 可导, 则 $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$ s.t. $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a}$

由罗尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (a,b) \text{ s.t.} F'(\xi) = 0$, $\text{即 } f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a}$

由罗尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (a,b) \text{ s.t.} F'(\xi) = 0$, $\text{即 } f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$

类题 设 f(x)在 [a,b] 连续, (a,b) 可导, 证明: $\exists \xi \in (a,b) s.t. 2\xi [f(b)-f(a)] = (b^2-a^2) f'(\xi)$

证明: $\diamondsuit F(x) = [f(b) - f(a)](x^2 - a^2) - (b^2 - a^2)[f(x) - f(a)]$

微分中值定理(习题1)01:01:29

F(a) = F(b) = 0, 由罗尔定理可得, $\exists \xi \in (a,b) s.t.F'(\xi) = 0$

得证, $\exists \xi \in (a,b) s.t. 2\xi [f(b)-f(a)] = (b^2-a^2) f'(\xi)$

例题 4 叙述并证明积分中值定理

微分中值定理(习题1)01:05:27

叙述: 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 连续,则 $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$ s.t. $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = (b-a) f(\xi)$

证明: 令 $F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt, F(a) = 0, F(b) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$

故
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = F(b) = F(b) - F(a) = (b-a)F'(\xi) = (b-a)f(\xi)$$
, 其中 $\xi \in (a,b)$

类题设
$$f(x)$$
在 $[0,3]$ 二阶可导, $2f(0) = \int_0^2 f(x) dx = f(2) + f(3)$,证: $\exists \xi \in (0,3) s.t. f''(\xi) = 0$

证明: 由积分中值定理可得, $\exists \xi_1 \in (0,2) s.t. \int_0^2 f(x) dx = (2-0) f(\xi_1)$ 微分中值定理(习题1)01:15:50

 $\Rightarrow 2f(0) = 2f(\xi_1) = f(2) + f(3) = 2f(\xi_2)$

由介值可得, $\exists \xi_2 \in [2,3] s.t.1 \cdot f(2) + 1 \cdot f(3) = (1+1) f(\xi_2) \quad \xi_2 \in [2,3]$

 $\Rightarrow f(0) = f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_2)$, 反复使用罗尔定理可得 $\exists \xi \in (0,3) \text{ s.t. } f''(\xi) = 0$

例题 5 证明柯西中值定理

微分中值定理(习题1)01:41:14

柯西中值定理: f(x),g(x)在 [a,b] 连续,(a,b) 可导, $g'(x)\neq 0$,则 $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$ s.t. $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$

证明: 等价于证明: $[f(b)-f(a)]g'(\xi)-[g(b)-g(a)]f'(\xi)=0$

得
$$F(a) = F(b) = 0$$
,由罗尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (a,b) \text{ s.t.} F'(\xi) = 0$ 即 $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$

类题设 f(x) 和 g(x) 在 [a,b] 连续,(a,b) 可导, $g'(x) \neq 0$,证明: $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$ s.t. $\frac{f(a) - f(\xi)}{g(\xi) - g(b)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$

证明: 等价于证明: $f'(\xi)[g(\xi)-g(b)]+[f(\xi)-f(a)]g'(\xi)=0$

微分中值定理(习题1)01:51:57

F(x) = [f(x) - f(a)][g(x) - g(b)]

$$F(a) = 0$$
 $F(b) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a,b) \text{ s.t.} F'(\xi) = 0$,得证

通过对拉格朗日中值定理和柯西中值定理的证明, 我们已经初步尝试到"构造辅助函数"的威力.

如果要证明的结论是一个含有 $f'(\xi)$ 的等式时, 我们往往需要构造辅助函数 F(x) , 然后对 F(x) 在区间 [a,b] 上使用罗尔定理, 得到 $F'(\xi)=0$,最后对 $F'(\xi)=0$ 化简/变形, 即可得到欲证结论.

我们的核心任务之一. 就是准确找到每个欲证结论所对应的辅助函数F(x).

而构造辅助函数F(x)的关键,在于"去思考你要证的东西是怎么来的".

例题 6 请思考, 如果欲证结论是下面的等式时, 我们需要构造怎样的辅助函数,

(1) $f'(\xi)g(\xi) + f(\xi)g'(\xi) = 0$;

微分中值定理(习题1)01:59:09

- (2) $f'(\xi)g(\xi) f(\xi)g'(\xi) = 0$;
- (3) $f''(\xi)g(\xi) + 2f'(\xi)g'(\xi) + f(\xi)g''(\xi) = 0$;
- (4) $f''(\xi)g(\xi) = f(\xi)g''(\xi)$;
- (5) $f''(\xi) f(\xi) + [f'(\xi)]^2 = 0$;
- (6) $\frac{f'(\xi)}{1+f^2(\xi)} > 1$.

总之, 当我们学会构造辅助函数以后, 问题已然解决一半! 接下来就是如何利用好题干条件了.

解: (1) F(x) = f(x)g(x)

(2)
$$F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

(3)
$$F(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$
 或者 $F(x) = f(x)g(x)$

(4)
$$F(x) = f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)$$

(5)
$$F(x) = f(x)f'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}f^2(x)\right)'$$

(6)
$$F(x) = \arctan f(x) - x$$
, 只需证明: $F'(\xi) > 0$

例题 7 设 f(x) 在 [0,1] 可导, f(0)=0 , $\forall x \in (0,1]$, f(x)>0 , 证明: $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$, s.t. $\frac{f'(\xi)}{f(\xi)} = \frac{f'(1-\xi)}{f(1-\xi)}$

证明:
$$\diamondsuit F(x) = f(x) f(1-x) \Rightarrow F(0) = F(1) = 0$$

微分中值定理(习题1)02:24:22

由罗尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (0,1) s.t.F'(\xi) = 0$

$$\Pr f'(\xi) f(1-\xi) - f(\xi) f'(1-\xi) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f'(\xi)}{f(\xi)} = \frac{f'(1-\xi)}{f(1-\xi)}, \quad \text{if } \ddagger$$

注1: 本题在构造辅助函数时,有两种不同的思维方式,第一种是联想到 $[\ln f(x)]' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$,第二种是先去分母,

然后联想到(uv)'=u'v+uv'. 这两种思维方式构造出的辅助函数其实是相同的.

注 2: 请思考, 本题有没有秒杀解法?

类题 设 f(x)在 [0,1]可导, f(0)=0 , $\forall x \in (0,1]$, f(x)>0 ,证明: 对任意的正数 a , $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$,使得

$$a\frac{f'(\xi)}{f(\xi)} = \frac{f'(1-\xi)}{f(1-\xi)} \not h \cdot \vec{\Sigma}.$$

证明: $\diamondsuit F(x) = f^a(x) f(1-x) \Rightarrow F(0) = F(1) = 0$

由罗尔定理可得, $\exists \xi \in (0,1) s.t. F'(\xi) = 0$

$$F'(x) = af^{a-1}(x) f'(x) f(1-x) - f^{a}(x) f'(1-x) = f^{a-1}(x) [af'(x) f(1-x) - f(x) f'(1-x)]$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{a-1}(\xi) [af'(\xi) f(1-\xi) - f(\xi) f'(1-\xi)] = 0$$

而
$$\xi \in (0,1)$$
 s.t. $f^{a-1}(\xi) > 0$,得出 $[af'(\xi)f(1-\xi) - f(\xi)f'(1-\xi)] = 0$

即
$$\frac{af'(\xi)}{f(\xi)} = \frac{f'(1-\xi)}{f(1-\xi)}$$
, 证毕

例题 8 设 f(x)和 g(x)在 [a,b]二阶可导, $g''(x) \neq 0$,g(a) = g(b) = f(a) = f(b) = 0

证明: (1) 在
$$(a,b)$$
内, $g(x) \neq 0$; (2) $\exists \xi \in (a,b) s.t. \frac{f(\xi)}{g(\xi)} = \frac{f''(\xi)}{g''(\xi)}$ 微分中值定理(习题1)02:43:02

证明: (1) 反证: 假设 $\exists x_0 \in (a,b) s.t. g(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow g(a) = g(x_0) = g(b) = 0$

反复罗尔定理可得, $\exists x_1 \in (a,b) s.t.g'(x_1) = 0$ 矛盾 $\Rightarrow g(x) \neq 0$

(2) 令F(x) = f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x), F(a) = F(b) = 0, 由罗尔定理得 $\exists \xi \in (a,b) s.t.F'(\xi) = 0$ 而 $g''(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow g''(\xi) \neq 0$ 且 $g(\xi) \neq 0$,假设 $g(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow g(a) = g(\xi) = g(b) = 0$,反复罗尔定理可得,

 $g''(\xi)=0$,与题意矛盾

综上, $\exists \xi \in (a,b) s.t. F'(\xi) = 0$ 即 $\exists \xi \in (a,b) s.t. \frac{f(\xi)}{g(\xi)} = \frac{f''(\xi)}{g''(\xi)}$

例题 9 设 f(x) 二阶可导,f(1) > 0 , $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} < 0$,证明: $f(x) f''(x) + [f'(x)]^2 = 0$ 在(0,1) 内至少有两个根.

证明: 显然 f(0) = 0 f'(0) < 0 f(1) > 0, 令 F(x) = f(x) f'(x)

微分中值定理(习题1)02:52:40

由于f'(0) < 0, 得 $\exists \delta > 0$, $s.t.x \in (0,\delta)$,f(x) < 0, 而且f(1) > 0, 由零点存在定理 $\Rightarrow \exists x_2 \in (0,1)$ $s.t.f(x_2) = 0$

 $X f(0) = 0 = f(x_2) = 0, \quad \exists x_1 \in (0, x_2) \text{ s.t. } f'(x_1) = 0$

 $\Rightarrow F(0) = F(x_1) = F(x_2) = 0$,由罗尔定理可得, $\exists \xi_1 \in (0, x_1), \exists \xi_2 \in (x_1, x_2)$ 使得 $F(\xi_1) = 0$, $F(\xi_2) = 0$

 $\Rightarrow f(x)f''(x)+[f'(x)]^2=0$ 在(0,1)内至少有两个根

证明: 存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使得 $f''(\xi)g(\xi) + 2f'(\xi)g'(\xi) + f(\xi)g''(\xi) = 0$.

证明: $\diamondsuit F(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$, F(a) = 0, F(b) = f'(b)g(b)

令 $G(x) = f(x)g(x) \Rightarrow G(a) = G(b) = 0 \Rightarrow$ 由罗尔定理可得, $\exists \theta \in (a,b) \text{ s.t.} G'(\theta) = 0 \Rightarrow F(\theta) = 0$

又由罗尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (a,\theta) \subset (a,b) s.t.F'(\xi) = 0$

即, $f''(\xi)g(\xi) + 2f'(\xi)g'(\xi) + f(\xi)g''(\xi) = 0$, 证毕

注: 本题若补充条件g(b)=0,则满足条件的 ξ 不止一个,你会证明吗?

题型二 辅助函数的构造及其推广

有一类题,特别受到命题人的青睐,即"证明:存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使得 $f'(\xi) + f(\xi)g(\xi) = 0$ ".

可以这么说——拿下了这一类问题,中值定理辅助函数的构造,你就彻底入门了!

例题 11 探索形如"证明:存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使得 $f'(\xi) + f(\xi)g(\xi) = 0$ "的问题,应该如何构造辅助函数.

构造: $F(x) = f(x)e^{G(x)}$

微分中值定理(习题2)00:07:58

推导: 假设被约去的是y(x), 得出F'(x) = f'(x)y(x) + f(x)g(x)y(x)

有 $y' = g(x) y \Rightarrow F(x) = f(x) y(x)$

已知y' = g(x)y, 求y

$$\frac{y'}{y} = g(x) \Rightarrow [\ln y(x)]' = g(x) \Rightarrow \ln y(x) = \int g(x) dx \Rightarrow y(x) = e^{\int g(x) dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = f(x)e^{\int g(x)dx}$$

例题 12 若欲证结论为下列的等式,请利用例题 6 的结果,快速回答出每个问题应该构造什么辅助函数.

(1) $f'(\xi) + f(\xi)g'(\xi) = 0$	(2) $\xi f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = 0$	$(3) \xi f'(\xi) + nf(\xi) = 0$
(4) $\xi f'(\xi) - f(\xi) = 0$	$(5) \xi f'(\xi) - nf(\xi) = 0$	(6) $f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = 0$
$(7) f'(\xi) + \lambda f(\xi) = 0$	$(8) \ \xi f'(\xi) - f(\xi) = k(k \neq 0)$	(9) $f'(\xi) + f(\xi) - 1 = 0$
(10) $f''(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0$	(11) $f''(\xi) - 3f'(\xi) + 2f(\xi) = 0$	(12) $f''(\xi) = f(\xi)$
(13) $f'''(\xi) = f(\xi)$	(14) $f^{(n)}(\xi) = f(\xi)$	(15) $f'(\xi) + f^2(\xi) = 0$

$$(1)F(x) = f(x)e^{g(x)}$$

微分中值定理(习题2)00:27:35

$$(2) f'(\xi) + \frac{1}{\xi} f(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = f(x)x$$

(3)
$$f'(\xi) + \frac{n}{\xi} f(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = f(x) e^{n \ln x} = x^n f(x)$$

条件
$$f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow F(0) = F(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (0, 1) \text{ s.t.} F'(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow n \xi^{n-1} f(\xi) + \xi^n f'(\xi) = 0$$

 $\Rightarrow n f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$, 证毕

$$(4) f'(\xi) - \frac{1}{\xi} f(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = f(x) e^{-\ln x} = f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(5) f'(\xi) - \frac{n}{\xi} f(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = f(x) \cdot e^{(-n)\ln x} = \frac{f(x)}{x^n}$$

(6) 见到
$$f + f'$$
, 联想 $[e^x f(x)]' = e^x f(x) + e^x f'(x) = e^x [f + f'] = 0$

$$F(x) = f(x)e^{x}$$

$$(7)F(x) = f(x)e^{\lambda x}$$

(8)①微分方程, 反解C

② 整体法
$$\Leftrightarrow \xi f'(\xi) - [f(\xi) + k] = 0$$

$$\diamondsuit F(x) = [f(x) + k] \cdot e^{-\ln x} = \frac{f(x) + k}{x}$$

 $\Im \xi \to x$

$$(9) f'(\xi) + [f(\xi) - 1] = 0$$
, $\Leftrightarrow F(x) = [f(x) - 1]e^x$

$$(10)$$
令 $F(x) = f'(x)e^x$, $F(x_1) = F(x_2) = 0$,若 $f(a) = f(b) = f(c)$,则证毕

(11)
$$f'' - 3f' + 2f = 0 \Leftrightarrow (f'' - f') - 2f' + 2f = 0 \Leftrightarrow (f'' - f') - 2(f' - f) = 0$$

令
$$F(x) = [f'(x) - f(x)]e^{-2x}$$
, 目的: 找到 $F(x_1) = F(x_2) = 0$, 即 $f'(x) - f(x) = 0$ 至少有两个根

为此
$$h(x) = e^{-x} f(x)$$
, 若能找到: $f(a) = f(b) = f(c) = 0$

$$(12) \oplus f'' + f' = f' + f \Rightarrow (f'' + f') - (f' + f) = 0 \Rightarrow \Leftrightarrow F(x) = [f'(x) + f(x)]e^{-x}$$

$$\mathfrak{D}f'' - f' = f - f' \Rightarrow (f'' - f') + (f' - f) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = [f'(x) - f(x)]e^{x}$$

$$32f''f' = 2f'f \Leftrightarrow [(f')^2]' = (f^2)' \Rightarrow F(x) = [f'(x)]^2 - f^2(x)$$

$$(13)F(x) = e^{-x} \cdot [f''(x) + f'(x) + f(x)]$$

 $(14)F(x) = e^{-x} \cdot [f + f' + \cdots + f^{(n-1)}(x)]$

$$(15) f'(\xi) + f(\xi) \cdot g(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = f(x) \cdot e^{G(x)} = f(x) e^{\int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt}$$

例题 13 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 连续,(a,b) 可导,a>0 ,f(a)=0 . 证明: $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$,s.t. $f(\xi)=\frac{b-\xi}{a}f'(\xi)$.

证明: $\diamondsuit F(x) = (x-b)^a \cdot f(x) \Rightarrow F(b) = F(a) = 0$

微分中值定理(习题2)01:33:47

由罗尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (a,b) \text{ s.t.} F'(\xi) = 0, F'(\xi) = a(\xi-b)^{a-1} f(\xi) + (\xi-b)^a f'(\xi) = 0$

 $\operatorname{PP} f(\xi) = \frac{b - \xi}{a} f'(\xi)$

例题 14 f(x)在[0,1]二阶可导,f(0)=f(1),证明: $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$,s.t. $f''(\xi)=\frac{2f'(\xi)}{1-\xi}$.

证明: $\diamondsuit F(x) = (1-x)^2 \cdot f'(x) \Rightarrow F(1) = 0$

微分中值定理(习题2)01:39:33

又 $f(0) = f(1) \Rightarrow \exists c \in (0, 1) \text{ s.t.} f(c) = 0, 故 F(c) = 0$

F(1) = 0, F(c) = 0,使用罗尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (c, 1) \subset (0, 1)$ s.t. $F'(\xi) = 0$

例题 15 设奇函数 f(x)在 [-1,1] 二阶可导, f(1)=1, 证明:

微分中值定理(习题2)01:55:01

(1) $\exists \xi \in (0, 1) s.t. f'(\xi) = 1$; (2) $\exists \eta \in (-1, 1) s.t. f''(\eta) + f'(\eta) = 1$

证明: (1) ① 令 F(x) = f(x) - x, 罗尔定理

②由于
$$f(x)$$
 是奇函数 $\Rightarrow f(0) = 0$, $\frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = f'(\xi) \Rightarrow \text{Pr} f'(\xi) = 1, \xi \in (0, 1)$

(2)令 $F(x) = [f'(x) - 1]e^x$, 由于 f(x) 奇函数,且 f(x) 可导,得出 f'(x) 是偶函数

由 $f'(\xi) = 1$ 可得 $f'(-\xi) = 1 \Rightarrow F(\xi) = F(-\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \eta \in (-\xi, \xi) \subset (-1, 1) \text{ s.t. } F'(\eta) = 0$

即 f''(n) + f'(n) = 1, 证毕

例题 16 设 $f(x) \in C[0,1]$, $\hat{a}(0,1)$ 可导, f(0) = 0, $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$, $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$, 证明: 对 $\forall a$, 均存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) + a[f(\xi) - \xi] = 1$. 微分中值定理(习题2)02:05:45

证明: $\diamondsuit F(x) = [f(x) - x]e^{-\lambda x}$

$$\Rightarrow h(x) = f(x) - x$$
, $h(0) = f(0) - 0 = 0$, $h(1) = f(1) - 1 = -1 < 0$

$$h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$$
,由零点定理, $\exists c \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$ s.t. $h(c) = 0$

 $\Rightarrow F(0) = F(c) = 0 \Rightarrow$ 由罗尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (0,c) \subset (0,1) \text{ s.t.} F'(\xi) = 0$

即 $f'(\xi) - \lambda [f(\xi) - \xi] = 1$, 证毕

例题 17 f(x)在 [a,b] 二阶可导,f(a)=f(b)=0, $f'_+(a)$ $f'_-(b)>0$,证明: $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$,s.t. $f''(\xi)=f(\xi)$.

证明: 令 $F(x) = e^{-x} \cdot [f'(x) + f(x)]$, 再令 $G(x) = e^{x} f(x)$

微分中值定理(习题2)02:10:55

由于 $f'_{+}(a)f'_{-}(b) > 0$,不妨假设 $f'_{+}(a) > 0$ $f'_{-}(b) > 0$

$$1^{\circ} f_{+}'(a) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} > 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta_{1} > 0, s.t. x \in (a, a + \delta_{1}) \text{ iff, } f(x) > f(a) = 0$$

$$2^{\circ} f_{-}'(b) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to b^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(b)}{x - b} > 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta_{2} > 0, s.t. x \in (b - \delta_{2}, b) \exists f(x) < f(b) = 0$$

由1°,2°及零点定理知, $\exists c \in (a,b), s.t. f(c) = 0$,那么f(a) = f(b) = f(c) = 0,G(a) = G(b) = G(c) = 0连续两次罗尔定理,F(x)有两个零点,为 $\xi_1 \in (a,c), \exists \xi_2 \in (c,b)$,那么 $F(\xi_1) = F(\xi_2) = 0$,对F(x)使用罗尔定理,得 $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$,s.t. $f''(\xi) = f(\xi)$

题型三 双中值问题

(一) 未要求两个中值不同

有一类题,其欲证等式为含有" $a,b,\xi,f(\xi),f'(\xi)$ "的混合项(其中a,b 通常为区间端点),这种题的一般做法是——将含有区间端点a,b 的项与带有中值 ξ 的项,分离到等式的左右两端,然后分析带有a,b 的项是否可以变形为f(b)-f(a)或者 $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)}$ 的形式,然后用拉格朗日中值定理或者柯西中值定理处理,即得欲证结论;当然,也可以分析带有中值 ξ 的项,去思考它是否可以看成由某个函数用完拉格朗日中值定理以后或者某一对函数用完柯西中值定理以后的结果,如果可以,将其还原。这种题,是期末考试的常考题型,难度非常小。

例题 18 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 可导, f(a) = f(b) = 1,证明: $\exists \xi_1, \xi_2 \in (a,b), s.t. \ e^{\xi_2 - \xi_1} [f'(\xi_2) + f(\xi_2)] = 1$;

证明: $\Diamond F(x) = e^x f(x)$, 由拉格朗日中值定理可得,

微分中值定理(习题3)00:11:37

$$\frac{\mathrm{e}^b f(b) - \mathrm{e}^a f(a)}{b - a} = \frac{F(b) - F(a)}{b - a}$$
, 由拉格朗日定理,

$$\frac{F(b) - F(a)}{b - a} = F'(\xi_2) = e^{\xi_2} [f'(\xi_2) + f'(\xi_2)]$$
 ①

又由于,

$$f(a) = f(b) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{e^b f(b) - e^a f(a)}{b - a} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} = e^{\xi_1}$$
 (拉格朗日)

联立①②, 得 $e^{\xi_2-\xi_1}[f'(\xi_2)+f(\xi_2)]=1$

例题 19 设f(x)在[a,b]连续,(a,b)可导,且a>0,证明: $\exists \xi, \eta \in (a,b)$,使得 $f'(\xi)=(a+b)\frac{f'(\eta)}{2n}$

证明: 由柯西中值定理得, $\frac{f'(\eta)}{2\eta} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b^2 - a^2}$

微分中值定理(习题3)00:23:13

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b^2 - a^2} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \cdot \frac{1}{b + a} = f'(\xi) \frac{1}{b + a}$$

证得,
$$\exists \xi, \eta \in (a,b)$$
, 使得 $f'(\xi) = (a+b) \frac{f'(\eta)}{2\eta}$

例题 20 f(x)在 [a,b] 连续,(a,b) 可导, $f'(x) \neq 0$,证明: $\exists \xi, \eta \in (a,b)$ 使得 $\frac{f'(\xi)}{f'(\eta)} = \frac{\mathrm{e}^b - \mathrm{e}^a}{b-a} \mathrm{e}^{-\eta}$

证明:
$$\frac{f'(\eta)}{e^{\eta}} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{e^b - e^a} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \cdot \frac{b - a}{e^b - e^a} = f'(\xi) \frac{b - a}{e^b - e^a}$$
 微分中值定理(习题3)00:27:35

例题 21 设 f(x) 在 [1,2] 连续,(1,2) 可导, $f'(x)\neq 0$, 证明: $\exists\,\xi$ 、 η 、 $\gamma\in(1,2)$,s.t. $\frac{f'(\gamma)}{f'(\xi)}=\frac{\xi}{\eta}$

微分中值定理(习题3)00:32:53

证明:
$$\xi f'(\xi) = \frac{f'(\xi)}{\frac{1}{\xi}}$$
, 利用柯西中值定理还原,
$$\frac{f'(\xi)}{\frac{1}{\xi}} = \frac{f(2) - f(1)}{\ln 2 - \ln 1} = \frac{f'(\gamma)}{\frac{1}{\eta}} \Rightarrow \frac{f'(\gamma)}{f'(\xi)} = \frac{\xi}{\eta}$$

例题 22 设f(x)在 $\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 二阶连续可导,f'(0)=0,证: $\exists \xi$ 、 η 、 $\omega \in \left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,s.t. $f'(\xi)=\frac{\pi}{2}\eta\cdot\sin 2\xi\cdot f''(\omega)$

证明: 由柯西中值定理,
$$\frac{f'(\xi)}{\sin 2\xi} = \frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - f(0)}{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\cos 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos 2 \cdot 0\right]} = \frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - f(0)}{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2)}$$
 微分中值定理(习题3)00:48:41

原式 =
$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - f(0) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot f'(\eta) = \frac{\pi}{2} [f'(\eta) - f'(0)] = \frac{\pi}{2} \eta f''(\omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(\xi) = \frac{\pi}{2} \eta \sin 2\xi f''(\omega)$$
 得证

(二)要求两个中值不同

对于含有两个中值 ξ 和 η 的题,如果题目中还明确要求了 $\xi \neq \eta$,因为两次中值定理的区间都是[a,b],所以你无法保证 ξ 和 η 一定不相等!所以,唯一的解决方法就是将区间[a,b]折分成[a,c]和[c,b],然后在区间[a,c]和[c,b]上分别使用一次中值定理,使得 $\xi \in (a,c)$,而 $\eta \in (c,b)$,由于两个区间没有交集,那么自然就保证了 $\xi \neq \eta$ 。很显然,这种题型中,分段点x = c的选取是核心。至于如何选择一个恰当的c,方法有两种——①用待定系数法倒推,推出c需要满足的条件(这是最重要的方法);②根据题目的提示(一般有第一问作为铺垫,难题变成水题)。该思想完全适用于三个中值甚至n个中值的题目。

例题 23 已知f(x)在[0,1]连续,(0,1)可导,f(0)=0, $f(1)=\frac{1}{3}$

微分中值定理(习题3)01:06:30

证明: $\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{1}{2}), \eta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ s.t. $f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = \xi^2 + \eta^2$

证明: $[f'(\xi) - \xi^2] + [f'(\eta) - \eta^2] = 0$

 $\diamondsuit F(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{3}x^3$

$$②F(1) - F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)F'(\eta) \Rightarrow 0 - \left[f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{24}\right] = \frac{1}{2}\left(f'(\eta) - \eta^2\right)$$

① + ② 得, $f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = \xi^2 + \eta^2$

例题 24设f(x)在[0,1]连续,(0,1)可导,f(0)=0,f(1)=1,证: 微分中值定理(习题3)01:15:27

(1) $\exists c \in (0,1)$,使得 $f(c) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$(2)$$
 $\exists \xi, \eta \in (0,1)$ 且 $\xi \neq \eta$,使得 $\frac{1}{f'(\xi)} + \frac{1}{f'(\eta)} = 2$

证明: 由于 f(x) 是连续函数, f(0)=0, f(1)=1, $\frac{1}{2}\in(0,1)$, 所以 $\exists c\in(0,1)$, 使得 $f(c)=\frac{1}{2}$

分别在[0,c][c,1]上使用拉格朗日定理, 得 $\exists \xi \in (0,c), \eta \in (c,1)$

$$f(c) - f(0) = (c - 0)f'(\xi) \Rightarrow f'(\xi) = \frac{f(c) - f(0)}{c} = \frac{1}{2c}$$

$$f(1) - f(c) = (1 - c) f'(\eta) \Rightarrow f'(\eta) = \frac{f(1) - f(c)}{1 - c} = \frac{1}{2(1 - c)}$$

得证, $\exists \xi, \eta \in (0,1)$ 且 $\xi \neq \eta$,使得 $\frac{1}{f'(\xi)} + \frac{1}{f'(\eta)} = 2$

类题 f(x) 在 [0,1] 连续,(0,1) 可导,f(0)=0,f(1)=1,证明: $\exists \xi, \eta \in (0,1)$ 微分中值定理(习题3)01:47:59

$$\mathbb{L}\,\xi \neq \eta s.t.\,\frac{a}{f'(\xi)} + \frac{b}{f'(\eta)} = a + b(a, b > 0)$$

证明: 即证
$$a \cdot \frac{c-0}{f(c)-f(0)} + b \cdot \frac{1-c}{f(1)-f(c)} = a+b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{a+b} \cdot \frac{c}{f(c)} + \frac{b}{a+b} \frac{1-c}{1-f(c)} = 1$$

①
$$f(c) = c$$
不一定成立

②
$$f(c) = \frac{a}{a+b} \in (0,1)$$
介值定理

例题 25设f(x)在[0,1]连续, (0,1)可导, f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1, 证:

微分中值定理(习题3)01:50:05

(1) $\exists c \in (0,1)$, 使得f(c) = 1 - c

$$(2) \exists \xi, \eta \in (0,1)$$
 且 $\xi \neq \eta$,使得 $f'(\xi) f'(\eta) = 1$

证明:
$$\diamondsuit F(x) = f(x) - 1 + x, F(0) = -1, F(1) = 1$$

$$\exists c \in (0, 1) \text{ s.t.} F(c) = 0 \Rightarrow f(c) = 1 - c$$

分别在[0,c][c,1]上使用拉格朗日定理, 得 $\exists \xi \in (0,c), \eta \in (c,1)$

$$f(c) - f(0) = (c - 0)f'(\xi) \Rightarrow f'(\xi) = \frac{f(c) - f(0)}{c} = \frac{1 - c}{c}$$

$$f(1) - f(c) = (1 - c)f'(\eta) \Rightarrow f'(\eta) = \frac{f(1) - f(c)}{1 - c} = \frac{c}{1 - c}$$

 $\Rightarrow f'(\xi)f'(\eta) = 1$ 证毕

例题 26 设 f(x)在 [a,b] 连续,(a,b) 可导, $f'(x) \neq 0$, f(a) = 0,f(b) = 2, 微分中值定理(习题3)02:05:17

证:
$$\exists \xi, \eta \in (a,b)$$
, 且 $\xi \neq \eta$ s.t. $f'(\eta) \cdot [f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi)] = f'(\xi) [bf'(\eta) - 1]$

证明: 即证
$$\frac{f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi)}{f'(\xi)} = \frac{bf'(\eta) - 1}{f'(\eta)}$$

即证:
$$\frac{cf(c) - af(a)}{f(c) - f(a)} = \frac{[bf(b) - b] - [bf(c) - c]}{f(b) - f(c)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c = \frac{b - bf(c) + c}{2 - f(c)} \Leftrightarrow c - cf(c) = b - bf(c) \Leftrightarrow c[1 - f(c)] = b[1 - f(c)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 $(c-b)[1-f(c)]=0$

故取f(c)=1即可,由于f(a)=0,f(b)=2,故这样的c显然存在,证毕

题型四 利用泰勒中值定理证明含有高阶导数的问题

例题1请叙述并证明带佩亚诺余项的泰勒中值定理

微分中值定理(习题4)00:12:41

叙述: 设
$$f(x)$$
 在 $x = x_0$ 处 n 阶 可 导,则 $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + o[(x - x_0)^n]$

证明: 故只需证:
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - \left[f(x_0) + f'(x_0) (x - x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n \right]}{(x - x_0)^n} = 0$$

洛
$$n-1$$
次, $I = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0) - f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)}{n!(x-x_0)} = -\frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} + \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{n!(x-x_0)}$

叙述: f(x)在 $x=x_0$ 的邻域内存在直到n+1阶的导函数

$$\mathbb{M} f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) (x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} (x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1} \quad \xi \in (x, x_0)$$

证明: 反复柯西证明即可

例题 3设f(x)在[-1,1]三阶连续可导,f(-1)=0,f'(0)=0,f(1)=1,证: $\exists \xi \in (-1,1)$,s.t. $f'''(\xi)=3$

证明:
$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}(x - x_0)^2 + \frac{f'''(\theta)}{6}(x - x_0)^3$$
 微分中值定理(习题4)00:29:08

$$\begin{cases} f(-1) = f(0) + f'(0)(-1-0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2}(-1-0)^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi_1)}{6}(-1-0)^3 \\ f(1) = f(0) + f'(0)(1-0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2}(1-0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f'''(\xi_2)}{6}(1-0)^3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} - \frac{f'''(\xi_1)}{6} & \oplus \\ 1 = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2} + \frac{f'''(\xi_2)}{6} & \oplus \end{cases}$$

注:由达布定理可知,这里的"三阶连续可导"可弱化为"三阶可导",下面的部分题目也有类似的情况

例题 4 设f(x)在[0,1]二阶可导,f(0)=f(1)=0, $[f(x)]_{\min}=-1$,证: $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$,s.t. $f''(\xi) \geq 8$

证明: 假设
$$f(x_0) = -1$$
, 由费马定理, $f'(x_0) = 0$

微分中值定理(习题4)00:43:33

$$\begin{cases} f(0) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) (0 - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2} (0 - x_0)^2 \\ f(1) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) (1 - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2} (1 - x_0)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = -1 + \frac{x_0^2}{2} f''(\xi_1) & \oplus \\ 0 = -1 + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2} (1 - x_0)^2 & \bigcirc \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f''(\xi_1) = \frac{2}{{x_0}^2} & \oplus \\ f''(\xi_2) = \frac{2}{(1-x_0)^2} & \oplus \end{cases}$$

$$1^{\circ}$$
 若 $0 < x_0 \le \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f''(\xi_1) = \frac{2}{x_0^2} \ge 8 \Rightarrow$ 取 $\xi = \xi_1$

$$2^{\circ}$$
 若 $\frac{1}{2} < x_0 < 1$ $\frac{1}{2} < x_0 < 1 \Rightarrow f''(\zeta_2) = \frac{2}{(1-x_0)^2} > 8 \Rightarrow$ 取 $\zeta = \zeta_2$

 $\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (0,1) \text{ s.t. } f''(\xi) \geqslant 8$

(或者对
$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} (0 < x < 1)$$
求导,判断函数的范围)

注:极值点蕴含了导数的信息,所以常常将函数在极值点处泰勒展开

例题 5设f(x)在 $x=x_0$ 的邻域内四阶可导, $|f^{(4)}(x)| \leq M(M>0)$,证:对此邻域上任意一个不同于 x_0 的点a,有

$$\left|f''(x_0) - \frac{f(a) + f(b) - 2f(x_0)}{(a - x_0)^2}\right| \leqslant \frac{M}{12}(a - x_0)^2 \text{ (其中b是a关于}x_0 的对称点)微分中值定理(习题4)00:53:45$$

证明: 泰勒展开得

$$\begin{cases} f(a) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) (a - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2} (a - x_0)^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{6} (a - x_0)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_1)}{24} (a - x_0)^4 & \oplus \\ f(b) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) (b - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2} (b - x_0)^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{6} (b - x_0)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_2)}{24} (b - x_0)^4 & \oplus \\ \oplus + \oplus + f(b) - 2f(x_0) = f''(x_0) (a - x_0)^2 + \frac{(a - x_0)^4}{24} [f^{(4)}(\xi_1) + f^{(4)}(\xi_2)] \\ \Rightarrow \left| \frac{f(a) + f(b) - 2f(x_0)}{(a - x_0)^2} - f''(x_0) \right| = \frac{(a - x_0)^2}{24} |f^{(4)}(\xi_1) + f^{(4)}(\xi_2)| \\ \leqslant \frac{(a - x_0)^2}{24} [|f^{(4)}(\xi_1)| + |f^{(4)}(\xi_2)|] \leqslant \frac{(a - x_0)^2}{24} \cdot 2M = \frac{M}{12} (a - x_0)^2 \end{cases}$$

证毕

注: 从这个例子可以看出,如果题干中没有告诉任何具体点的导数信息,那么可以观察欲证结论,同样也能得出展开点和被展开点应该如何选取。这种思想还可以解决下面两道类题,它们的方法一模一样

类题
$$f(x)$$
 在 $[a,b]$ 三阶连续可导,证: $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$,使 $f(b)=f(a)+f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)(b-a)+\frac{(b-a)^3}{24}f'''(\xi)$

证明: 泰勒展开得

微分中值定理(习题4)01:13:19

$$\begin{cases} f(a) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right) + \frac{f''\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)}{2!}\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi_1)}{6}\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^3 & \oplus \\ f(b) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right) + \frac{f''\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)}{2!}\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi_2)}{6}\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^3 & \oplus \\ \oplus - \oplus_{-1} f(b) - f(a) = f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)(b-a) + \frac{(b-a)^3}{48}\left[f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)\right] \\ = f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)(b-a) + \frac{(b-a)^3}{24}f'''(\xi), \quad \xi \in (a,b) \text{ i.f. } \xi \in (a,b) \text{ i.f. } \xi \in (a,b) \end{cases}$$

例题 6 在一条笔直的道路上,一辆汽车从开始启动到刹车停止用单位时间走完了单位路程,证明:至少有一个时间点,其加速度的绝对值不小于 4 微分中值定理(习题4)01:24:59

证明: 由题意得, S(0) = 0, S'(0) = 0, S(1) = 1, S'(1) = 0

$$\begin{cases} S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = S(0) + S'(0)\left(\frac{1}{2} - 0\right) + \frac{S''(\xi_1)}{2!}\left(\frac{1}{2} - 0\right)^2 \\ S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = S(1) + S'(1)\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) + \frac{S''(\xi_2)}{2!}\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{8}S''(\xi_1) & \oplus \\ S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 + \frac{1}{8}S''(\xi_2) & \oslash \end{cases}$$

$$8 = |S''(\xi_2) - S''(\xi_1)| \le |S''(\xi_1)| + |S''(\xi_2)|$$

 $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$ s.t. $|S''(\xi)| \ge 4$

得证

例题 7 设f(x)在[0,1]二阶可导,且 $|f(x)| \le a$, $|f''(x)| \le b$,证: $|f'(x)| \le 2a + \frac{b}{2}$ 恒成立

证明:
$$\begin{cases} f(0) = f(x) + f'(x)(-x) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!}(-x)^2 & \text{①} \\ f(1) = f(x) + f'(x)(1-x) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!}(1-x)^2 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$f(1) - f(0) = f'(x) + \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} f''(\xi_2) - \frac{x^2}{2} f''(\xi_1)$$

微分中值定理(习题4)01:45:09

$$|f'(x)| = \left| f(1) - f(0) - \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} f''(\xi_2) + \frac{x^2}{2} f''(\xi_1) \right| \le 2a + \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} b + \frac{x^2}{2} b$$

$$= 2a + \frac{b}{2} \left[x^2 + (1-x)^2 \right] \le 2a + \frac{b}{2} = 2a + \frac{b}{2} \text{ if } \ddagger$$

题型五 计算中值 ξ 中参数 θ 的极限

例题 8 设 $f(x) = \arctan x$, $x \in [0,a]$, 若 $f(a) - f(0) = af'(\theta a)$, $\theta \in (0,1)$. 求 $\lim_{a \to 0} \theta^2$

证明:
$$\arctan a = a \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \theta^2 a^2} \Rightarrow \theta^2 = \frac{\frac{a}{\arctan a} - 1}{a^2} = \frac{a - \arctan a}{a^2 \arctan a}$$

微分中值定理(习题4)02:12:25

$$\lim_{a \to 0} \theta^2 = \lim_{a \to 0} \frac{a - \left[a - \frac{1}{3}a^3\right] + o(x^3)}{a^3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

例题9设y = f(x)在(-1,1)内具有二阶连续导数, $f''(x) \neq 0$

微分中值定理(习题4)02:16:42

证明: (1)对于(-1,1)内任意 $x \neq 0$, 存在唯一的 $0 < \theta(x) < 1$ s.t. $f(x) - f(0) = x \cdot f'[\theta(x)x]$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \theta(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

证明: (1) 由拉格朗日中值定理: $\exists \theta(x) \in (0,1) s.t. f(x) - f(0) = x f'(\theta x)$ 成立

由于
$$f''(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f''(x) > 0$$
 或 $f''(x) < 0$ 恒成立 $\Rightarrow f'(x)$ 单调

又由于 $f'[\theta(x)x] = \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$, 对于 \forall 确定的 $x \neq 0$, 由于f'单调, 故 $\theta(x)$ 是唯一的

$$(2) \begin{cases} f(x) = f(0) + xf'(\theta x) \\ f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)(x - 0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x - 0)^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow xf'(\theta x) = f'(0)x + \frac{x^2}{2}f''(\xi) \Rightarrow f'(\theta x) - f'(0) = \frac{x}{2}f''(\xi)$$

 $\xi \in (0,x)$

$$\theta x \cdot f''(\eta) = \frac{x}{2} f''(\xi) \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{1}{2} \frac{f''(\xi)}{f''(\eta)} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \theta = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f''(\xi)}{f''(\eta)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{f''(0)}{f''(0)} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \eta \in (0, \theta x)$$

例题 10 f(x) 有n+1 阶连续导数, 若 $f(a+h)=f(a)+f'(a)h+rac{f''(a)}{2}h^2+\cdots+rac{f^{(n)}(a+\theta h)}{n!}h^n$ $(0<\theta<1)$,

且
$$f^{(n+1)}(a) \neq 0$$
, 证明: $\lim_{h \to 0} \theta = \frac{1}{n+1}$

微分中值定理(习题4)02:41:29

延明:
$$\begin{cases} f(a+h) = f(a) + f'(a)h + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a+\theta h)}{n!}h^n & \oplus \\ f(a+h) = f(a) + f'(a)h + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}h^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}h^{n+1} & \oplus \end{cases} \xi \in (a,a+h), \ h \to 0, \xi \to a$$

联立①②,
$$\Rightarrow \frac{f^{(n)}(a+\theta h)}{n!}h^n = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}h^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}h^{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(n)}(a+\theta h) - f^{(n)}(a) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{n+1}h$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta h f^{(n+1)}(\eta) = \frac{1}{n+1} f^{(n+1)}(\xi) h, \quad \eta \in (a, a+\theta h), \quad h \to 0, \eta \to a$$

$$h \to 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{h \to 0} \theta f^{(n+1)}(a) = \frac{1}{n+1} f^{(n+1)}(a) \Rightarrow \lim_{h \to 0} \theta = \frac{1}{n+1}, \text{ if }$$